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CAUSE OF OUR SUPREMACY.

A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH parliament who recently spent considerable time in studying the American steel industry has discovered that steel billets can be manufactured in the United States and delivered in England at less cost than the British manufacturers can put the same articles on the market.

The Los Angeles Herald, learning this and remembering that the wages paid steel workers in this country are much higher than those paid in England, draws the hasty conclusion that the cheaper cost of production in this country is due solely to the improved machinery used in this country and the obsolete methods of the Old World. It consequently expresses serious fears that so soon as Englishmen adopt more modern machinery American supremacy will be lost.

There would be an undoubted danger of such a result if the facts were as the Los Angeles paper sees them. But they are not. The American manufacturer's chief advantage over the Britisher is in the fact that the higher priced laborer of this country produces a greater value in proportion to his wage than does the lower-priced English workman. This is shown very clearly in the case of an other industry in a review of its condition published in a report of the bureau of statistics. It says:

"Although the American shoe factory operative rarely earns less than \$15 a week, and often more, while his fellow in an English factory averages \$5, the labor cost per dozen pairs is much lower in America than in England. Six years ago English manufacturers of middle class goods were spending quite twice as much in wages per dozen as their American competitors, who were then beginning to invade the market. The disparity today has been reduced although the Englishman's weekly earnings have increased 2 to 4 shillings a week. Even now, however, I estimate the difference in labor cost in favor of the American manufacturer at quite 25 per cent. And yet the same machinery is as available and almost as freely used in England as in the United States."

What is true of boot and shoe makers is probably quite true of steel makers. High-priced labor is in reality the cheapest, and there is no danger to American commercial supremacy in the fact that the English manufacturer's pay low wages.

WHY BOXERS AROSE.

HITHERTO THE ALMOST universal opinion has been that the Christian missionaries in China were the irritant which caused the Boxer uprising and the subsequent massacres. A new light has been thrown on this phase of the troubles by Mrs. Worthington White, who was a missionary in the southern part of China at the time of the outbreak.

Speaking of the Boxer uprising to an audience in Greenwich, Conn., a few evenings ago, Mrs. White declared that "peanuts and Standard Oil had more to do with the Boxer movement in China than the missionaries." She explained that formerly one of the principal industries of China had been the raising of peanuts and the manufacture from them of an oil which was used universally for illuminating purposes. Then she says the Standard Oil company came along and sold kerosene to the natives at a cost so low as to drive peanut oil out of the market, and many Chinese were consequently left without employment.

On the top of this, American and German cotton goods, she says, drove the coarser product of Chinese makers to the wall, and the Chinese and discontented were thus further augmented. Finally the building of railroads not only awakened the superstitious fears of the Celestials, but the thousands that make their living as carriers over roads impassable to teams became frightened at their occupation should be taken away from them.

These causes, she says, were the irritants that brought about the Boxer movement. The Chinese feared that the missionaries would be swallowed up by the foreigners, and their own missionaries were the special grudge of the natives. Religious

workers, but simply because they were foreigners.

There is reason in this explanation of the Boxer's motives, and it does not seem improbable that commerce had far more to do in bringing about the troubles than religion. But America and Germany should not be credited with all the responsibility. Every European country of any note has for years been assiduously cultivating the Chinese trade. Russia sells more oil in China than does the Standard Oil company, and England controls a fair share of the Oriental cotton trade.

Some day the lethargic Chinese will awaken to the fact, just as the Japanese have, that in this now-hated foreign trade, with its concomitants, rests their real prosperity. But at present they naturally see only the temporary evils that are to be found in every revolutionary movement, no matter how great may be the ultimate good it produces.

SUCCESSFUL AUTOMOBILE RUN.

THE AUTOMOBILE TRIP recently completed by Arthur J. Eddy of Chicago demonstrates the high degree of excellence to which the horseless carriage has been brought as a means of cross-country travel.

The journey covered more than 2,600 miles, extending from Chicago into the scenic country of New England. It was merely a pleasure jaunt and no effort was made to make fast runs or break records. But the records of the trip show that the motor carriage made an average of nine miles an hour, or about 100 miles a day.

In view of the entire success of the tour, it is interesting to know that the carriage was propelled by a gasoline motor, invented and manufactured in America. In the Chicago Record-Herald Mr. Eddy is quoted as saying that he has found American gasoline motors far superior to those of French manufacture, from the fact that the former use the ordinary gasoline, which may be purchased in any town or village, while the foreign vehicles require a brand that is often difficult to secure even in cities. During the journey of 2,600 miles this American motor never once got out of order or necessitated any delays.

This splendid performance by an American-made automobile will be gratifying to every patriotic American who desires to see his country in the lead in all things. It also makes it certain that the automobile will soon become a favorite conveyance for inland pleasure trips, just as it is fast superseding horse-drawn vehicles as a means of getting about in the larger cities.

But it is not only as vehicles of pleasure that the motor-propelled conveyance is likely to come to the front. Men who have made a study of urban and rural transportation are predicting that in a few years both street cars and railroads running through thickly populated districts will find a formidable rival in the motor car, which will have the advantage of not being confined to any particular line, but can go wherever business demands.

ANARCHY HERE AND IN RUSSIA.

IN CONTROVERTING Mr. Bryan's statement in a recent number of the Commoner that anarchy flourishes most where there is least freedom of speech, the New York World indulges in some remarkably specious reasoning. It says:

"The saying of Mr. Bryan that 'anarchy thrives most where there is the least freedom of speech' is true and ought to be true. But it isn't. Only one Russian czar has been murdered to three American presidents."

As a matter of fact two Russian czars, Paul and Alexander II, have been assassinated since America became a republic. It is true that the killing of the former cannot be laid to anarchists, but it is equally true that anarchy can be held responsible for the assassination of only one American president.

But any comparison of this sort to prove the relative number of anarchists in the two countries is manifestly unfair. American presidents go about, taking little or no precaution to protect themselves against attacks. They are often seen on the streets of the capital or at public functions with not so much as a body guard. The czars of Russia, on the contrary, are surrounded by every safeguard imaginable. They constantly employ a force of spies to ferret out plots that may be hatching against their lives. They never appear in public without a strong body-guard of soldiers.

It is safe to say that if the czar of Russia were to take no more precautions for his safety than are deemed necessary by President Roosevelt he would not live out the year. It is therefore foolish to assert that anarchy thrives more in America than in Russia. It may sometimes be less in evidence under despotism, but that it flourishes in secret as it never has or never will in free America is attested by the extraordinary means that are taken to preserve the life of the czar.

Sir Thomas got the sort of breeze he was looking for, but somehow it didn't prove enough to make the cup wobble.

Society

Mrs. E. W. Perry returned yesterday from California, where she has been spending the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Perry are domiciled at the Knutsford.

Miss Porter has issued invitations for a card party to be given Wednesday afternoon at 8 o'clock in honor of Miss Josephine Katz.

Miss Kiesel returned to Ogden last evening after a pleasant visit of two weeks with Miss Margaret Park.

The marriage of Miss Ella Atkinson and Mr. Benjamin Rash will take place Oct. 16.

Mrs. Tenney of Thistle, who has been the guest of Mrs. Ernest Greenwood, left Tuesday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Collins, in New Hampshire.

Mrs. Ayres and Mr. Fracer of British Columbia will arrive next week to visit for a short time with Mrs. Rachael Miller.

Mrs. S. C. Park and children are expected home today from a six weeks' sojourn on the coast.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Channing, Jr., have removed from Dr. A. C. Ewing's house at 212 South 11th East street to the residence formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Fabian on Twelfth East street. Dr. and Mrs. Ewing will occupy their home during the couple of weeks. Mrs. Ewing having recently returned from the east.

Miss Bertha Bishop and Mr. Victor Christopherson will be married this evening.

Miss Annette N. McIntosh is expected home next week from a six weeks' visit in the east.

Judge and Mrs. W. I. Snyder have taken up their residence at the Cullen hotel for the winter.

Mrs. A. M. Grant returned from an extended eastern trip.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Ewing came down from Ogden Wednesday to spend a week with Mrs. Robert Patrick.

The "rummage" sale by the P. E. O. society begins this morning at St. Mark's school house. A general invitation is extended to the public to attend.

Miss Maude May Smith and Guy A. Justice Dana Smith yesterday.

DAN DIDN'T DRINK.

An Occasion to Which Cleveland Was Equal.

Anent the Georgia colon's story of his governor's lapse from totalitarianism on the occasion of the inauguration of Grover Cleveland as president, is one told on Cleveland. The incident occurred in St. Louis on the occasion of a parade in honor of his presence. There were on the reviewing stand besides President Cleveland, his private secretary, Dan Lamont; Governor Francis, and the mayor of the city. It was a cold, raw day, and the president's face showed certain effects. Governor Francis timely suggested to the crowd whether it would be the proper thing to invite the president to take something.

"Good Lord!" said Dan. "You don't say that had anything yet?" In the next breath that occurred in the march past, the president was invited to adjourn to a convenient room, where whiskey, four glasses well supplied with whiskey. The fourth one seemed to be let alone, whereupon Cleveland asked who it was for.

"For Secretary Lamont," replied the mayor. The president quietly poured its contents into his own glass with a "Dan don't drink," placed the whole where it would do the most good.

FIELD ON HAVERLY.

How the Chicago Post Inquired For His Friend.

When Jack Haverly endeavored with some of his theatrical profits to win a fortune in the mining property, his steed failed him. Speculations in western exchanges and in Wall street caused his failure in 1884, and for some years he had a hard time to make both ends meet. During this period of his career many card playing yarns were told of him. One was about a game he had on a railroad train with a wealthy southerner.

"What'll we play for?" asked the southerner.

"Well, let's each pay \$5,000 for twenty chips and have one game of freeze-out," said Haverly. The southerner was game, but in a few minutes his roll was transferred to Haverly's inside pocket.

Among Haverly's lieutenants in his prosperous days were Charles and Daniel Frohman, Al Hayman, Gustave Frohman, William J. Davis, Harry Mann, Frank McKee, Frederick E. Wright and Charles L. Andrews. Among his enterprises were the Haverly Grand Athletic and Pedestrian excursions and the Haverly National Printing company. He promoted the Chicago Jockey club race track, paying to the jockey for the controlling interest. He was a great friend of Eugene Field, who thus apostrophized him some years after his disappearance from the theatrical world.

Jack Haverly, Jack Haverly! I wonder where you are, cast with Sirius or 'neath some kinder star?

How happens it we never see your wondrous minstrel show? With its apt alliterations, as we used to, All the ebon aggregations that afflict these modern times.

Are you equally one of our prose and of our rhymes? And I value that used hanker for the street's tramp's ump-ta-ra-ra and the big bass drum.

Jack Haverly, here's hoping that some bright, propitious star beams kindly down upon you, wherever your whereabouts are!

For my heart is warm a-foreward you for the love you gave me when I was a little wailing tyke; and I were glad again.

To some of the old street with your daisy knights of song.

By George! I'd head the gang of boys that were wailing.

And I'd stake that all our plaudits and acclaim would overcome the trumpet's ump-ta-ra-ra and the big bass drum.

The Wife to Have.

(New York Tribune.)

The following curious matrimonial advertisement appeared in a Tokyo, Japan, paper: "I am a beautiful woman. My abundant undulating hair envelopes me as a cloud. My eyes are my wealth. Soft and brilliant is my voice as the sating of a dove. I am endowed with wealth sufficient to sustain through life hand in hand with my beloved. Were it to meet a glorious lord, kindly, intelligent, well educated and of good taste, I would unite myself with him for life and later share with him the pleasure of being laid to rest eternal in a tomb of pink marble."

Man's Portion.

(Boston Post.)

Man wants but little here below. Nor wants that little long; And if man sets more than that much, He sure there's something wrong.

Good News.

(Boston Post.)

Lavaround Lucas—Here is a newspaper article that won't be long 'til we won't be no forests in America. Tired Timothy—Thank heavens he end up'd woodpile in a sign.

Tones and : : Half-Tones.

What Won't the Girl.

"How could she marry him?" one said. "He's a mere nothing, sure."

But he who lost her hung his head. "His pain it did not cure."

"A row of nothing he may be," answered one, "but, hark! I am sensible of the honor you see—And then the dollar mark."

She Didn't Get the Best of It.

She listened to him with the deepest attention while he told the tale of his love and devotion. When he was through she spoke kindly but firmly:

"I am sensible of the honor you have done me, but it is impossible—I can never be."

Am I to take your decision as final?" he asked, his voice becoming calm in its intensity.

"As final as if the grave had opened up between us," she answered, and then continued, "Now there is my cousin, who I know loves you devotedly. She will make you a better wife than I, and if you will ask her she will not answer you no."

"You think so, do you?" he said, brightly.

"I am sure of it," she answered, awfully. "I was so afraid you would accept me that my hair was on end."

TIME TO MAKE A HALT.

They've robbed us of the story of George and his hatchet.

Each endeavoring old tradition from their hands is sure to catch it.

They tell that Pocahontas is the next tale of her story.

And that an ancient pipe dream is that tale of her story.

That the ride of Paul Revere once was but a small affair.

That the stories of King Carson are but bags full of hot air.

We've stood it long enough, they would rob us of Columbus and his glory.

They say that Ponce de Leon never sought the spring of youth.

That the ride Paul made at Winchester is only half a truth.

But now they say Columbus knew all about this.

Tho' for centuries they've praised him as a hero true and grand.

There is truth in nothing in him that was very smart or great;

That with all the other stories, his must share the self-same fate.

Why, if we'd listen to them, it would certainly befall.

That the continent we live on was discovered not at all.

If we don't sit down upon it, this investigating craze.

Will rob each earthly hero whom we love of his day.

Of all our cherished stories, that the years have made divine.

If this goes on much longer there will not be left a sign.

What next the fads will tackle it is difficult to say.

When from the great Columbus the crown they tear away.

The time has come to stop it ere we feel another loss and woe.

Or without the slightest question they would rob Christ of his cross.

Always Walking.

A movement, it seems, was never known to ride.

By some strange fatality.

If for lack of conveyance or what else beside.

It always on foot seems to be.

Poor Farmers.

That farmers gather what they sow has been the rule forever.

But women, every person knows, Just sew what they can gather.

That anarchist plot fixed up in Cleveland by the police would make a play-wright turn green with envy.

It is not what the president is likely to do that bothers the British journalists, but what he might do.

"Your wife will die if she does not keep quiet," said the learned physician.

"It will kill her if she does keep quiet," replied the husband, glumly.

"Your wife wears very fetching costumes," Mr. Flyburg.

"I agree with you," said Flyburg, but he looked too sad to have taken it for a compliment.

From present appearances it will take a long time to Americanize the Cubans. They have only one candidate for president.

An exchange suggests, as a punishment for Herr Most, that he be introduced to a real bath and the use of real soap.

No matter what kind of a coward Colossus he will die with his boots on.

REASON

IN ALL THINGS.

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—Beginning—

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